

## STR

Love, that long since has to thy mighty pow'r  
Per force subdu'd my poor captiv'd heart,  
And raging now therein with restless *stature*,  
Do'st tyrannize in every weaker part. *Spenser.*  
The giant struck so mainly merciless,  
That cou'd have overthrow'n a stony tower,  
And were not heavenly grace that him did bless,  
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower,  
But he was wary of that deadly *stature*. *Fairy Queen.*

STOUT. *n. f.* [from *stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud, German; *stoutan*, Gothick, is to strike.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.  
When I was young,  
I do remember how my father said,  
A *stout* champion never handled sword. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*  
Some captain of the land or fleet,  
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit;  
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn in store,  
And he's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

2. Brave; bold; intrepid.  
The *stout*-hearted are spoiled, they have slept their sleep. *Psal. lxxvi. 5.*

He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be. *Clarendon.*

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.  
The lords all stand,  
To clear their cause, most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*

There virtue and *stout* honour pass'd the guard,  
Those only friends that could not be debar'd. *Bathurst.*

4. Strong; firm.  
The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,  
And suck'd through loos'n'd planks the rushing sea. *Dryden.*

STOUT. *n. f.* A cant name for strong beer.  
A slice of bread and mutton chop,  
Or kindly, when his credit's out,  
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*;  
Exalted in his mighty mind,  
He flies and leaves the stars behind. *Swift.*

STOUTLY. *adv.* [from *stout*] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS. *n. f.* [from *stout*]

1. Strength; valour.  
2. Boldness; fortitude.  
His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue and *stoutness* after. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

3. Obstinate; stubbornness.  
Come all to ruin, let  
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear  
Thy dangerous *stoutness*: for I mock at death  
With as stout heart as thou. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

STOUT. *v. a.* [from *stout*, Sax. *stout*, old Frisick, a place; *stouten*, Dutch; to lay up.] To lay up; to repose in order; to lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter? *Shak.*  
Th'holders of the fiddle-bow,  
Two aged pistols he did *stow*. *Hudibras.*

Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides. *Dryden.*  
All the patriots of their ancient liberties were beheaded,  
*stow'd* in dungeons, or condemn'd to work in the mines. *Ad.*

The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,  
And *stow'd* within its womb the naval stores. *Pope.*

STOW'AGE. *n. f.* [from *stow*]

1. Room for laying up.  
In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures, when  
the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of as great a value. *Addison on the State of the War.*

2. The state of being laid up.  
'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels  
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;  
And I am something curious, being strange,  
To have them in safe *stowage*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

STOWE, *see*. Whether singly or jointly are the same with the Saxon *stow*, a place. *Gilson's Camden.*

STRA'BISM. *n. f.* [from *strabismos*, Fr. *strabisme*.] A squinting; act of looking askint.

TO STRADDLE. *v. n.* [Supposed to come from *striddle* or *stride*.]  
To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left.

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and  
he will find himself a forked *straddling* animal, with bandy legs. *Atcham and Pope.*

TO STRAGGLE. [Of this word no etymology is known; it is probably a frequentative of *stray*, from *stravare*, Italian, of *extrahere*, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.  
But Ray, like one that thinks to bring his friend  
A mile or two, and sees the journey's end:  
I *straggle* on too far. *Suckling.*

Having pass'd the Syrens, they come between Seylla and  
Charybdis, and the *straggle* rocks, which seem'd to cast out  
great store of flames and smoke. *Raleigh.*

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A wolf spied out a *straggle* kid, and pursued him. *L'Estr.*  
Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot  
keep their minds from *straggle*. *Locke.*

2. To wander disorderly.  
He likewise enriched poor *straggle* soldiers with great  
quantity. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

'They found in Burford some of the *straggle* soldiers, who  
out of weariness stayed behind. *Clarendon.*

From *straggle* mountaineers for publick good,  
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood;  
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,  
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake. *Tate.*

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.  
Were they content to prune the lavish vine,  
Of *straggle* branches, and improve the wine,  
Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the  
hedge that *straggle* too far out. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand single.  
Wide was his parish, not contracted close  
In streets, but here and there a *straggle* house;  
Yet still he was at hand. *Dryden.*

STRAGGLER. *n. f.* [from *straggle*.]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company; one who rambles without any settled direction.  
The last should keep the countries from passage of *stragglers*  
from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and often-  
times use to work much mischief. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again,  
Lash ev'ner these over-weening rags of France,  
These famish'd beggars. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

His pruning hook corrects the vines,  
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers*,  
and the other half broken. *Swiss.*

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.  
Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,  
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth  
To strip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryden.*

STRAIGHT. *adj.* [from *strack*, old Dutch. It is well observed by  
*Aristotle*, that for not crooked we ought to write *straight*, and  
for narrow *strait*; but for *straight*, which is sometimes found,  
there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.  
Beauty made barren the swell'd boast  
Of him that best could speak; feature, laming  
The shrine of Venus, or *straight*-pight Minerva. *Shakespeare.*

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have like-  
wise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the same bore with  
the oblique, differ little in sound, save that the *straight* require  
somewhat a stronger blast. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There are many several sorts of crooked lines; but there  
is one only which is *straight*. *Dryden.*

Water and air the varied form confound;  
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows round. *Erri.*

When I see a *strait* staff appear crooked while half under  
the water, the water gives me a false idea. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*, *strait*, Fr.  
[See *STRAIT*.]

Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great of-  
ficers, that they were like to garments, *strait* at the first put-  
ting on, but did by and by wear loose enough. *Bacon.*

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [from *strax*, Danish; *strack*, Dutch.] Immedi-  
ately; directly. This sense is naturally derived from the ad-  
jective, as a *straight* line is the shortest line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them,  
I will not fend them. I will after *straight*,  
And tell him so. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel, are  
not the most pernicious. *Bacon's Natural History.*

With chalk I first describe a circle here,  
Where the æthereal spirits must appear:  
Come in, come in; for here they will be *strait*:  
Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well,  
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,  
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

TO STRAIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight*.] To make not  
crooked; to make *straight*.

A crooked stick is not *straightened* except it be as far bent  
on the clean contrary side. *Hooker.*

Of our selves being so apt to err, the only way which we  
have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his  
will, whose footsteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

STRAIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *straight*] Rectitude; the con-  
trary to crookedness.  
Some are for mullets, as fir and pine, because of their length  
and *straightness*. *Hooker.*

STRAIGHTWAYS. *adv.* [from *straight* and *way*.] Immediately;  
*straight*. *Locke.*

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Let me here for ay in peace remain,  
Or *strait* two on that last long voyage fare. *Fairy Queen.*  
Soon as he entered was, the door *straightway* *Fairy Queen.*  
Did shut.

Thus stand, my state, 'twixt Cade and York distressed;  
Like to a ship, that, having 'scap'd a tempest,  
Is *straitway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate. *Shakesp.*

Blood will I draw on thee, thou art a witch,  
And *straightway* give thy soul to him thou serv'st. *Shakesp.*

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them, made a  
bloody fight. *Kolles.*  
As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *straightways*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The found of a bell is strong; continueth some time after  
the percussion; but ceaseth *straightways* if the bell or string be  
touched. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The sun's power being in those months greater, it then  
*straightway* hurries steams up into the atmosphere. *Woodward.*

TO STRAIN. *v. a.* [from *straindre*, French.]

1. To squeeze through something.  
Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey and  
*strained*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To purify by filtration.  
Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand. *Bacon.*

3. To squeeze in an embrace.  
I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace;  
But through my arms he slip'd and vanish'd. *Dryden.*

Old Evander, with a close embrace,  
*Strain'd* his departing friend; and tears o'erflow his face. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To strain; to weaken by too much violence.  
The jury make no more scruple to pass against an English-  
man and the queen, though it be to *strain* their oaths, than to  
drink milk unstrained. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

5. To put to its utmost strength.  
Prudes decay'd about may tack,  
*Strain* their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

By this we see in a cause of religion, to how desperate ad-  
ventures men will *strain* themselves for relief of their own  
part, having law and authority against them. *Hooker.*

Too well I wote my humble vaine,  
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;  
Yet as I can my cunning I will *strain*. *Spenser.*

Thus mine enemy fell,  
And thus I set my foot on's neck;—even then  
The princely blood flows in his cheek, he sweats,  
*Strain* his young nerves, and puts himself in posture  
That adds my words. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,  
Which it had long stood under, *strain'd* to th' height  
In that celestial colloquy sublime,  
As with an object that excels the sense,  
Dazzled and spent, sunk down. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The lark and linnet sing with rival notes,  
They *strain* their warbling throats,  
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

Nor yet content, the *strain* her malice more,  
And adds new ills to those contriv'd before. *Dryden.*

It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to  
*strain* himself a little for his son's breeding. *Locke.*

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream,  
without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and  
majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the orators  
of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*

*Strain'd* to the root, the stooping forest pours  
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomson.*

6. To make *strait* or tense.  
A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*,  
may fall into the same tone. *Bacon.*

'Thou, the more he varies forms, beware  
To *strain* his fetters with a strider care. *Dryden's Virgil.*

7. To push beyond the proper extent.  
See they suffer death,  
But in their deaths remember they are men,  
*Strain* not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addison.*

There can be no other meaning in this expression, how-  
ever some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.  
The lark sings so out of tune,  
*Straining* harsh discords and unpleasant strains. *Shakespeare.*

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth  
Is forc'd and *strain'd*: in his looks appears  
A wild distracted fierceness. *Denham.*

TO STRAIN. *v. n.* To make violent efforts.  
To build his fortune I will *strain* a little,  
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,  
*Straining* upon the start. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

That death may not them idly find attend  
Their certain last, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

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*Straining* with too weak a wing,  
We needs will write epistles to the king. *Pope.*

2. To be filtered by compression.  
Cæsar thought that all sea sands had natural springs of fresh  
water: but it is the sea water; because the pit rises according  
to the measure of the tide, and the sea water passing or *strain-*  
ing through the sands leaveth the saltness behind them. *Bacon.*

STRAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.  
Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain*;  
but if broken, is never well set again. *Temple.*

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity,  
as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or  
*strain*. *Grew.*

2. [Jernge, Saxon.] Race; generation; descent. *Spenser.*  
Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble *strain*.  
Of approv'd valour. *Shakespeare.*

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest *strain*,  
I took alive: and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins  
Of vital spirits. *Chapman's Illiad.*

Why do'st thou fall so feign  
Thyself a Sidney? from which noble *strain*  
He sprung, that could so far exalt the name  
Of love. *Waller.*

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,  
And the long heroes of the Gallick *strain*. *Prior.*

3. Hereditary disposition.  
Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtesy! the *strain*  
of man's bred out into baboon and monkey. *Shakespeare.*

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated,  
spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Timon.*

4. A stile or manner of speaking.  
According to the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs,  
the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all re-  
ligion and virtue. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

In our liturgy are as great *strains* of true sublime eloquence,  
as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*

Macrobius speaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lusty  
*strains*. *Baker.*

5. Song; note; found.  
Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an in-  
strument, and play false *strains* upon thee. *Shakespeare.*

Orpheus self may heave his head  
From golden slumber on a bed  
Of h-ap'd Elysian flowers, and hear  
Such *strains* as would have won the ear  
Of Pluto, to have quite set free  
His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton.*

Their heav'nly harps a lower *strain* began,  
And in soft music mourn the fall of man.  
When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,  
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his *strain*,  
While Argo saw her kindred trees  
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

6. Rank; character.  
But thou who lately of the common *strain*,  
Wert one of us, if still thou do'st retain  
The same ill habits, the same follies too,  
Still thou art bound to vices, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

7. Turn; tendency.  
Because heuristics have a *strain* of madness, he applied her  
with some corporal chastisements, which with respect of time  
might haply reduce her to good order. *Hayward.*

8. Manner of violent speech or action.  
You have shew'd to-day your valiant *strains*,  
And fortune led you well. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are magna-  
nimous more than tract of years can uphold, as was Scipio  
Africanus, of whom Livy saith, *ultima primis cedebat*. *Bacon.*

STRAINER. *n. f.* [from *strain*.] An instrument of filtration.  
The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a  
finer and more delicate *strainer* than it doth in beasts; for  
feathers pass through quills, and hair through skin. *Bacon.*

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late  
In vain should'st seek a *strainer* to dispart  
The husky terrene dregs from purer must. *Philips.*

The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lastest ves-  
sels the *strainers* to separate the pure emulsion from its feces. *Art.*

These when condens'd, the airy region pours  
On the dry earth, in rain or gentle showers,  
Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,  
And pass the porous *strainers* of the land. *Blackmore.*

STRAIT. *adj.* [from *strait*, French; *stratto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; close; not wide.  
Witnesses, like watches go  
Just as they're set, too fast or slow;  
And where in conscience they're *straight* lac'd,  
'Tis ten to one that side is cast. *Hudibras.*

2. Close; intimate.  
He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty  
Plexurus into a *straight* degree of favour, his goodness acting as  
apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. *Shakespeare.*

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3. Strict;